

<b>TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.</b> <i>Opdyke, \$3 per annum; Country, \$3 10c. 10 ¢ st. discount for payment in advance.</i>		<b>VOL. XXII.</b>		<b>MONDAY, JULY 26, 1847.</b>		<b>No. 3176</b>		<b>CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS</b>	
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# Extraordinary TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1847.

## Later English News.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
Monday, 1 P. M.

The arrival of the *John Fleming* (Post-office Packet) has put us in possession of English news to the 2nd April, thirty days later than had been previously received direct, and eight days later than the news *via* India.

In Ireland the famine continued without abatement: deaths from starvation and diseases were awfully numerous.

The continued drain for gold to pay for the immense importations of food, was causing the utmost alarm among mercantile men, and Consols were as low as 88½.

The Mail not being yet distributed, we are dependent for our information upon the papers obtained by our reporter on board the vessel; but we shall devote a large portion of to-morrow's *Herald* to the continuance of the extracts from our files.

We believe some notice of every event of importance will be found among the extracts, which we give from the papers we have been favoured with.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVAL.

JULY 26.—*John Fleming*, ship, 606 tons, Captain Hamilton, from London, having left Gravesend on the 2nd April. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, child, and servant, Mr. Atherton, Miss Crighton, Mrs. and Miss Barker, Miss Brown, Rev. Mr. Russell, Rev. Mr. Boush (Church of England clergyman), Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Moore and child, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Hayes and servant, Mr. A. Robert, son, Mr. Luskomb, Mr. J. Mattheison, Mr. Fancourt, and Mr. D. Frim.

THE ship *Ganges*, from Port Phillip, was working up the harbour when we went to press.

THE "JOHN FLEMING."—This vessel, which arrived early this morning from London, is the Post Office packet for April, and has made a fair passage of one hundred and fourteen days. She was detained, however, twelve days in the English Channel, and during the first part of the voyage experienced very light and baffling winds, but from the Cape of Good Hope she has had an excellent run of thirty-five days. Her mail consists of twenty-three bags, the usual one. She has not spoken any vessels connected with these colonies on the passage out.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The *Ganges*, M'Donald, hence the 6th October, arrived at Gravesend on the 15th March, and was to sail again for Sydney on the 15th April. The *Edgar Ferguson*, hence the 21st October, arrived in the Downs on the 28th March, and the *Empire Park*, hence the 11th December, arrived in the Downs on the 31st March. The barque *Providence* sailed from Liverpool, for Sydney, on the 17th March, and the *Commodore*, from the Downs on the 22nd March. The *Providence*, sailed from the Downs for New Zealand, on the 18th March; the *Essex*, for Hobart Town on the 31st March, and the *John Woodall*, for the same port on the 1st April. The *Brighton*, 550 tons, Cowley, and the *Josephine*, 450 tons, Smith, were advertised to sail for Sydney on the 10th April. The *Albion* had been taken off the berth. The *British Sovereign* sailed from the Downs for Adelaide, on the 2nd April, and the *Essex* entered outwards for that port the same day.

It is understood that the project of Mr. Charles Enderby for establishing a whaling station at Auckland, which has now been before the public some few months, is likely to receive considerable support at the hands of the South Sea Company, inasmuch as the directors of that establishment have resolved upon recommending to their proprietors the policy of employing a portion of their large amount of idle capital in furtherance of the scheme. If the recommendation of the directors should be agreed to, it is presumed that the Trust Company, measures for the formation of which have been in embryo the last twelve months, will be immediately abandoned. Although nothing official transpired at the meeting held on Thursday, it was remarked that, in incidentally alluding to the occupation of premises, the Trust Company was not so flatteringly mentioned as on former occasions.—*Shipping Gazette*, March 27.

## IRELAND.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Dublin, March 31.

### COST OF THE NEW RELIEF SYSTEM.

According to the *Evening Mail*, the lists of the destitute who are to receive relief in the unions of the city of Dublin have been perfected, and it is said that a rate of from £40,000 to £50,000 will be laid upon the North Union alone. This will amount to about 5s. in the pound upon solvent property within the union.

### THE WEATHER.

A second winter has suddenly and most inopportunistically come upon us. Since Monday the air has been piercingly cold, and yesterday morning a sharp frost set in, which was this day succeeded by occasional snow and hail showers, the hailstones being nearly the size of full grown peas. Should there be a continuance of this inclement weather very bad consequences might be expected to ensue. The Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Waterford mails, due in Dublin at 4 a. m., did not arrive until nearly twelve o'clock this day.

It may be, therefore, inferred that the unfavourable change has been general throughout the country.

### THE STRAITS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions to the contrary, there has been no disturbance or outrage since the injunctions of the Treasury minute for the reduction of labourers were carried into effect, although there is no doubt that in some localities much distress and confusion resulted from the want of more timely notice prior to the commencement of this salutary "clearance system." A letter from Borrisleigh, dated March 29, and published in the *Tipperary Vindicator*, says—

"I regret to say matters are assuming an awful aspect here, in consequence of the suspension of most of our public works, many of the roads being left in a disgraceful and impassable state. Out of a population of about 3500 totally dependent on labour in this town and the district attached to it, there are not more than 200 at present employed; the remainder are reduced to a state of the most utter hopelessness, there being no resident magistrate or man of property in this locality to throw the shield of his protection over them. The relief committee here refused to carry out the Government order to dismiss 20 per cent. of the people from the public works, believing the order to have been made in complete recklessness of the actual state of things in this locality, as the striking off a percentage of the men here would be like the casting of lots to determine who shall be the first victims of starvation. The poor people are acting with great patience and resignation—they crowd to the houses of the committee, looking for employment, but have none to get. The Government have resolved on not convening any more extraordinary Presentment sessions until the temporary Relief Act gets into operation, which I fear will be a delusion."

The *Mayo Constitution*, is an article upon the same topic, says that the matter has been made the groundwork of several mischievous and dangerous reports, and then proceeds to point out the following as an instance—

"We have heard that members of the committee, for the purpose of conciliating the minds of the distracted labourers, have pointed out neighbouring gentlemen as the causes of their misfortune. In one instance the advice given to slay the bullocks and sheep of the surrounding gentry rather than starve, has been followed, by which Mr. Browne, of Rahins, has lost two bullocks. He was particularly anxious of the enemies of the 'people,' who caused them to be thrown off the works, by sending reports to Dublin Castle. This ridiculous and vile calumny was believed by the ignorant starving wretches, and accordingly, in the wild spirit of revenge for an imaginary injury, they resorted to plunder."

A correspondent of the *Evening Mail* writes in the following alarming strain:—"CLOMEX, March 30.—All the public officers, and those who have attended the relief committees, are quite satisfied that the food system cannot be worked out. Government have been duly informed that the population (armed) will

rise and plunder everything—they are resolved to do so, and tell us openly, that the dragons *may* as well, and better, shoot them at once. This is a fact. In 10 days, when the works stop, you will see dreadful scenes. Remember that the county taxes cannot now be levied by the officers at Clonmel; they stated so to the grand jury; therefore what chance have the poor-rate collectors? The banks declare they never had such judgments from the farmers, who, of course, do not pay one farthing of rent; and yet, without a guinea, the landlords are to subscribe, advance seed, and employ hundreds of labourers. The thing is an absurdity."

From a mass of communications published in the *Cork Reporter* I take the subjoined extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Townsend, rector of Ashada. He says—

"I read with unmixed grief the Treasury Minute announcing the speedy dismissal of the labourers from the public works. There was no man more hostile to that system than I was. I foresaw all its demoralizing and ruinous results, and I wrote strongly against it; but the dismissal of the men would now be tenfold more destructive. I do think that if done as it is intended, it will be a death-blow—the crowning ruin of Ireland. They are to be sent on the land! All might fine! Whoever drew that Treasury Minute will be able to say with Samson, 'I have killed my thousands,' and with the same weapon, too. The men are to be sent on the land! and who is to pay them? I assert that the farmer cannot—that the gentlemen will not, and that very few could, and that it is impossible if this sentence is passed, for it is a sentence of death, but that we shall have the whole country so disorganised that we shall look back on our present state as a paradise. The farmers now grudgingly, and very grudgingly, pay their men 8d. per day, but not all. Three near me pay but 6d., and the labourers of all the gentry are aided from the Relief Committee, and from this in some way the rent of houses is stopped."

Many of those labourers have now 2s. a-week to pay to the Loan Fund; and will this hire or can it support life, while the cheapest and only food is 2s. 6d. a stone? These men have often in family eight, some nine, some ten; for their boys and women there is no employment—all depending on one man. They have no resource; the last pawnable article is long since gone, and there is nothing for them but death from starvation, or what will be as certainly the consequence of this Treasury Minute, fearful outrages, destruction of life and property, every man against his fellow, and, I say it without hyperbole, the siege of Jerusalem re-enacted in real life. In my district there are many respectable farmers both Protestants and Roman Catholics as in any part of Ireland, paying no more than fair rents, very industrious, and their mode of agriculture much improved; but I know they find great difficulty in keeping on their present labourers and I know that not one of them will, or what is more, can take on an additional labourer, or raise the pay of those they have to their present requirements."

### THE GRAIN MARKETS.

The reports from the country to-day continue to be as favourable as those previously received. Indian meal was sold in Belfast on Saturday at the low rate of 211 15s. per ton, and a corresponding reduction in the price of this grain has taken place in nearly all the provincial markets. The supplies of grain are almost overwhelming, and the want of storage at the export towers is now the only desideratum. It is stated here to-day that not one pound of the last year's prodigious crop of Indian corn in North America has yet reached any part in the United Kingdom, and that we are now only using the remainder of the produce of the harvest of 1845. The following is from the *Mayo Constitution*—

"The market of this town on Saturday last was largely supplied with oats, at 11s., and seed oats at 12s. 6d. per cwt., and a very extraordinary feature in the market on that day was, that several cart loads of seed oats were left unsold, and, as there

was no demand for this article adequate to the supply. This fact is either a very bad omen as to the intention of the people and the tillage of their lands, or it is indicative of the poverty of the farmers, who in some instances are unable to purchase seed."

### INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.

The *Cork Reporter* says, "A subject for very serious consideration at this momentous crisis is the increase of emigration this season over that of former years. Numbers are each day pouring into our city, preparatory to starting for the land of the 'Far West,' and those parties generally are respectable farmers with their families. Some few emigrant ships are already on their way for Boston and New York. For the former port, the *Globe* with 177 passengers, and the *Owando* with 121, will immediately start; and the *St. Lawrence* with 101 passengers, the *Mary Rundlett* with 115, the *Conde Potomki* 74, the *H. Patterson*, 53, and *Isabella*, 47, are also ready to start for New York. Those adventurous emigrants, who clearly are the parties most wanted here at home at present, as they possess a certain share of capital, the carrying off of which cannot tend to serve this already impoverished country, are causing a brisk business to be done among the provision shops in the neighbourhood of the quays. We have also been informed that, strange as it may appear, very many of those parties are taking out large quantities of potatoes with them. There are as many as 333 weights in four of the vessels destined for America—this is, of course, independent of the breadstuffs supplied by the passenger brokers. This is an extraordinary circumstance, and curiously exemplifies the predilection of those people for their old favourite root; for, we know that at the present moment as much as 2s. a weight can be got in the market for good sound seed potatoes—so that if these parties sold these potatoes, they would be able to substitute a good and much more portable and commodious article of breadstuffs in their place, besides having a saving of some 30 per cent."

### PROGRESS OF MORTALITY.

The number of deaths in the Cork workhouse for the past week has been 175, being just the same return as that of the week previous. Fever continues its ravages in the fated district of Skibbereen. Captain Budgeon, Inspecting Officer of the Board of Works, who had been sent there in succession to the late Major Parker, has prudently resigned his appointment, and quitted the neighbourhood. The person who has been lately appointed, *pro tem.* in the place of the postmaster of the town, lately dead of fever, is dangerously ill of the same disease. The *Cork Reporter* states, that—

"In the several towns through the west of that county fever is spreading among all classes as much as in the city, where unhappily there is yet no mitigation of its ravages. In Banden several of the Poor Law Guardians are attacked; indeed, already one of the most useful and respected of that body, Mr. Alcock, Justice of the Peace, has fallen a victim to it, and others are in a precarious state."

### THE KILKENNY MURDERS.

The *Kilkenny Journal* narrates the following singular outrage connected with the late atrocious murders of Mr. Prim and Constable Yates—

"Our readers will remember that, in our last, we gave a report of an inquest held on the body of a man named Roe, who had died of a wound which he acknowledged he had received from Mr. Prim, when engaged with the assassins who have escaped from the murderous attack on that gentleman. Well, on the day after the inquest (Thursday last, we believe), the deceased prisoner's wife brought for a hearse for Roe's corpse; but was informed by the police that she could not get it until the following morning at 6 o'clock. At the appointed hour two men appeared at the police station, and claimed the body, saying that they were Roe's nearest relations. On their making this statement, the constables allowed them to take it, enclosed as it was in a shell, which had been ordered by the coroner. The men, who, it has since turned out, are inhabitants of the Brigh-



bourhood in which the murders were committed, immediately carried off the corpse to the spot where Mr. Prim had been murdered; and there, with the assistance of several others of the country people, dug a hole, flung the corpse into it, and threw a quantity of large stones and lime on the top of it.

Mr. Purcell O'Gorman, the assistant barrister for Kilkenny, in opening his court on Tuesday, took occasion to refer to the murders, and the shameful apathy, if not sympathy, evinced by the people towards the murderers:—

"Those murders (said the learned gentleman) were committed at an early hour in the morning, in the midst of a populous country, surrounded by the residences of country gentlemen, and in the vicinity of an employed population. The assassinations were committed at a moment when these public functionaries—as I may call them—were discharging their functions, and doing nothing else. They were barbarously murdered, it is said, by five men; one of whom, in the gallant defence made by the unfortunate young gentleman, lost his felon life. But, gentlemen, that the four men who have escaped should, at such an early hour in the morning, and during the entire day, have marched through a country filled by a dense population, run the gauntlet of police-stations, and escaped notice of any description, except the notice taken from the mountains, attracted by the glimmer of their guns, is to me a thing most astonishing. The very labourers in the vicinity of the place, employed on the public works, and for whose support the sum robbed was destined, would take no part in the pursuit of these felons. The people of the country took no part in the pursuit, and that four men, encumbered with five guns and an immense quantity of treasure, so heavy, I understand, as six or seven stone, should have thus travelled through a populous country, crossed the bounds of this county, and gone into another is a thing not easily to be accounted for. Gentlemen, the state of society in which such occurrences as this could happen must be much disorganised indeed."

#### STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS—THIS DAY.

Three and a quarter per Cent. Stock, 89½. There was nothing done in the Three per Cent. Consols. Bank Stock, £900; City of Dublin Steampacket Shares (£50), 46½; Mining Company of Ireland, 1 premium; Midland Great Western Railway, 11½; Waterford and Limerick, 14½.

#### MONEY MARKET.

(From the Times, April 2nd.)

THURSDAY EVENING.—A large number of speculative and other sales continue to depress the English funds. Consols opened heavily this morning at 88½ to 89, and declined to 88½. Sales for the savings-banks again enabled the Government to supply himself for the sinking fund without purchasing in the market, and although the Bank Court passed off without realising the apprehensions which some parties had entertained of a further rise in the rate of discount, there was scarcely any re-action up to the close of business, the last quotation being 88½ to 89. During the day there was a want of consols for immediate delivery, but this produced little effect under the knowledge that £1,000,000 of that stock will be brought into the market on the 9th of next month, when the second scrip instalment becomes payable. Bank stock left off 20¼ to 20½, India stock for the account, 248; Reduced Three per Cent. 87½ ex div. for opening; India Bonds, 5 dis.; Exchequer-bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. pm.; and Scrip, ½ to ¾ pm. The demand for money in Lombard-street to day was not in any degree heavy, but it was understood that a disposition was manifested by the Bank of England to limit as far as possible their accommodation to the discount houses.

The foreign securities remain flat, with a small amount of business, though quotations have undergone no essential change. The latest bargains were—Chilian, at 91½ ex div.; Granada deferred, at 3½; Mexican, at 21½; Portuguese Four per Cent., for the account, at 34; Spanish Five per Cent., at 22½; the Three per Cent., at 34; Venezuela, at 40 ex div. Dutch Two-and-a-half Cents, at 58½; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 90½ ex div. The usual advertisement that the July dividend on Portuguese stock will be duly paid in London will have been observed in *The Times*, but in the present state of Portuguese finances something more than an advertisement will be needed to inspire reliance on that event.

There was not much business done to day in the foreign exchanges, which is

partly attributable to the short period elapsing since last day. Generally speaking, this was not an unquiet day, the rates, in consequence, were rather higher, with the appearance of a further advance. The improvement is ascribed to a supply of demands both on Paris and Russia, in connection with the liquidation of the recent loan of the Bank of France.

Advices from Paris represent that the condition of the Bourse now derives its tone almost entirely from the London money-market, the opinion being prevalent amongst the most intelligent bankers, that the existing pressure on this side must not only continue, but greatly increase. The directors of the Bank of France appear to rely that the effect of the Russian negotiation will be such as to preclude the necessity of any further measures of an extraordinary character, at least as regards the ability to carry on its usual routine business; and as the Government deposits being now reduced to a very small amount, so that there is no further dread of a drain upon them from that quarter, it is possible that by vigilance with regard to their discounts they may be able to keep secure for some time, notwithstanding the demand for specie which will yet prevail. The Government, deficit, it is affirmed, is fully equal to the amount at which we have formerly estimated it, although the belief continues that the Minister will trust to the chapter of accidents to negotiate a loan at a distant period. With regard to railway matters all is uncertainty, but an impression is held that a plan of relief will be proposed for those companies whose improvident bargains with the Government would render a forfeiture of their deposit expedient in preference to a prosecution of their works upon the adopted terms. On questions of money, however, and especially as regards railways, the opinions of the deputies are felt to be so conflicting and uncertain as to prevent much reliance upon any anticipations as to their proceedings.

The accounts from the wheat markets of the French departments show an almost general reaction in prices, and to an extent in some cases of 8s. and 7s. per hectolitre. The only instances of an advance quoted are three in number, and in each of the districts the rise had not exceeded 1s. per hectolitre.

The accounts from India published to-day are upon the whole regarded as satisfactory, since although we have no report of any great increase of demand for our goods or of a general rise in prices, it is quite evident that with the present stocks the common wants of the population will soon suffice to create an advance, apart from the impulse which must inevitably be given in the same direction by an export of produce, which in that part of the world as elsewhere is now only limited by the absence of tonnage. It appears, however, that even granting the probability of a considerable improvement, it cannot for a long time be such as to restore the trade of the two countries to its usually favourable condition. Supplies of food, sugar, rice, &c., are urgently pressed forward until the price of freight renders it necessary to pause for future opportunities, while in the mean time, as we have before stated, ordinary articles of commerce are either wholly or in part held back, so that when the provision influx is over these in augmented quantities, will pour in upon us. The stock of old cotton is very great, and large arrivals of the new crop are daily expected at Bombay. Of indigo the amount exported during the preceding three or four months had been one-fourth less than the exports in the corresponding period of last year; but notwithstanding this fact, and that our high prices gave a stimulus for immediate shipments, it was found impracticable to send forward any large supply. In saltpetre again, "the favourable advices received from home were rendered of no effect by the steady advance in freights," the same circumstance also operating in regard to France. Oil seeds come likewise into the category, except were they occasionally sent forward as broken stowage; while with regard to jute and other articles the cost of transport acts completely as a prohibition.

Letters from Alexandria of the 10th March state the exchange at 95 piastres per pound, with a prospect of further improvement, it being understood that the English steamer had brought a quantity of specie.

Letters from Porto Rico to the end of February state that the market for new sugars had opened with considerable activity in the early part of that month, and business continued brisk at the advance which then occurred. As formerly no-

ted, the business was chiefly of English and American account, the new receipts by the latter being regarded as highly satisfactory. Notwithstanding the abundance of the crop this season, it was thought that quotations would be well maintained, in consequence of the eagerness of the merchants to buy in all they could obtain. The rates quoted were 5 to 5½ goudes (or dollars) for first descriptions, and 4½ to 4¾ goudes (or dollars) for kinds applicable to refining purposes. M. lasses were fetching 16p. to 17p. Coffee was quoted 7½p. to 8p., with a stock of from 12,000 to 15,000 quintals. Little cotton remained on hand, the greater part available having already been taken up for Spain.

#### INAUGURATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

(From the Court Circular.)

This ceremony took place yesterday afternoon (March 25) in Buckingham Palace. The deputation from the University arrived at the palace at three o'clock. It was headed by Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward; Henry Philpott, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Catherine-hall; and the masters of the various colleges and other officials. In addition to the deputation, 130 members of the University attended to witness the august ceremony. His Royal Highness Prince Albert received the deputation in the Throne-room. His Royal Highness wore his robe as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, his train being borne by the equerries in waiting, Colonel Bouverie and Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Seymour. The Prince was attended by Viscount Clifden, lord in waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, private secretary; and Captain Francis Seymour, groom in waiting. Prince Albert stood a short distance in front of the throne (which was raised off), and near his royal highness was placed a magnificent chair of state, of classic design, richly carved and gilt, and supported by sphinxes, the seat being covered with crimson velvet.

Captain G. C. Blake, R.N., and Major General Godwin, Gentlemen Ushers in waiting to Prince Albert, received the Vice-Chancellor and deputation at the entrance to the Throne-room, and conducted them to his Royal Highness.

The Rev. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor of the University, then delivered the following address to the Prince:—

It is my duty to present to your Royal Highness the letters patent of the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, into which your Royal Highness has been elected by the Senate. In presenting them, as I am now permitted to do, I should very imperfectly fulfil what the University requires of me, if I did not endeavour to express the high gratification which your Royal Highness's acceptance of the office has caused amongst us. Your Royal Highness is well acquainted with the nature and object of the institutions amidst which we live, and of which we conceive we may be justly proud. Your Royal Highness knows that the foundations of them were laid many centuries ago, that they were destined to maintain and spread the principles of Christianity and civilization, that the successive generations of men, to whom their management has been entrusted, and I trust I may add, by God's blessing, with success, to impart sound learning and religious education, or to train up a supply of men duly qualified to serve God in church and state. The successful prosecution of this work demands that we should have, as our statutes require, some one head to direct our movements, to guide or govern us, to watch over our interests, to preserve the integrity or efficiency of our institutions, or to provide, as far as possible, that each member of our body should have free scope to perform his appointed office in security and peace. It has been our custom accordingly, from time to time, upon vacancies of the office of Chancellor, to choose into that high office some illustrious person eminent for his attachment to institutions such as ours, and to the cause of piety and virtue, and whose elevated position should give him peculiar facilities for protecting us in the exercise of those rights or privileges which have been granted to us as essential to the right performance of our duties. The University, Sir, rejoices on the present occasion that they have found, in your Royal Highness, a Chancellor, in whose sympathy for their studies, in whose wisdom of whose government, and in whose powerful protection they feel that they may place the most unbounded confidence. They have observed, with feelings of the deepest respect, those virtues in your Royal Highness's character, which it is

their sure high aim to inculcate, and which shone forth most brightly in the most exalted rank. They are not unacquainted with your Royal Highness's own academical reputation and acquirements. They have observed it to be always your Royal Highness's study to promote the cause of science and literature, and to lend the sanction of your high influence to whatever is pure and elevated in sentiment, to all that is noble and graceful in action, to all that dignifies and adorns the pursuits of human nature. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the University, that by your Royal Highness's acceptance of the office of their Chancellor, they have been able to connect closely with themselves and the administration of their affairs a prince with such high claims to their respect and confidence. Few persons have held that office, and established so strong a claim upon the esteem and gratitude of the University as our late excellent Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. He showed upon every occasion the most lively sympathy for our pursuits of science and literature. Nothing that was of interest to the University failed to excite interest in him; a man of princely virtues, kind and courteous to all who approached him, his loss has been deeply felt and deeply regretted by all the members of our body. Your Royal Highness's acceptance of our Chancellorship has raised us from the grief which the loss of that excellent nobleman occasioned. By accepting the office, and by the gracious terms in which your pleasure respecting it has been made known to us, your Royal Highness has signified that the well-being of our University is an object of much interest to you. As the course of years rolls on, and strengthens the tie which binds your Royal Highness to us, we trust that the institutions with which you have done us the honour to connect yourself will be found to be not unworthy of esteem. May your Royal Highness live long to hold the office of our Chancellor; and may the execution of the trust which it imposes be a source of satisfaction to you, and add one more to the many ties of affectionate attachment which bind your Royal Highness to the institutions of our country.

The Vice-Chancellor having concluded his address, notified that, by permission of his royal highness, the Proctor should read the letters patent of office. The letters patent were accordingly read. Prince Albert then took the oath of supremacy, &c., which were administered by the Vice-Chancellor, who conducted his royal highness to the chair of state, and presented a copy of the statutes of the University of Cambridge. Prince Albert being seated, the Rev. Thomas Crick, B.D., Public Orator, made an oration to his royal highness in Latin.

The Public Orator having concluded, his royal highness rose and delivered the following address:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor.—My Lords and Gentlemen,—having been installed as your Chancellor by the ceremony which is just concluded, allow me now to assure you of the sincere gratification which I feel at the honour you have conferred upon me. It must be indeed a subject of pride for me to find myself placed at the head of an University like yours, renowned as well for its piety and learning as for its strong attachment to the institutions of the country; and gratifying as this mark of your good opinion must be to myself, I can, at the same time, read in it a fresh proof of that devoted attachment to the person and throne of her Majesty the Queen which has ever distinguished you. This dignity has been bestowed upon me by your spontaneous act, and I cannot but consider the proof of confidence in me, which you have thereby shown, to be the more flattering from my not having been educated at your University. If, however, those ties of early association, and that grateful feeling which attaches a scholar to the place to which he owes his mental development, must be wanting in my case, I hope that that deficiency may be compensated by that interest which I must most strongly feel in the welfare of this country, and in the institutions to which is committed the important trust of training the rising generation, which is in future to serve and adorn her in Church and State. I feel that the task I shall have to perform is not rendered more easy by my having to repair the loss you have sustained by the death of that most excellent nobleman who filled the office of Chancellor before me; but you may rest assured that my new duties will engage my constant and earnest attention, and that you will always find me equally ready to co-operate with you in your endeavours to promote the general cause of religion,



literature, and science, and to maintain those rights and privileges, the exercise of which is essential to the performance of your duties.

The Prince, having concluded his address, the Vice-Chancellor presented the principal members of the University to his Royal Highness, and the whole of the members then retired. Before leaving the palace the Vice-Chancellor and all the members of the University were ushered to the library, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was served to the distinguished party.

In the evening, his Royal Highness Prince Albert gave a grand dinner at Buckingham Palace to the members of the deputation from the University of Cambridge, including Henry Philpott, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Catherine-hall; Thomas Crick, B.D., Public Orator; the Masters of Colleges, &c.

In addition to the University deputation, the following illustrious guests were also present at dinner: the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of London, the Rev. Lord Wriothersley Russell, the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, the Honourable C. E. Law, Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour.

A band of the Life Guards attended during dinner.

#### EMIGRATION.

A memorial of considerable length, embodying a plan for emigration from Ireland, was presented yesterday to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell. The memorial was accompanied with the following letter:—

"14, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, March 31, 1847.

"My Lord,—We have the honour to present to your lordship the enclosed memorial, with the list of names which we have been authorized to append to it.

"The main propositions which it embodies, and to which those who have signed it consider themselves pledged, are:—1st. The necessity of systematic colonization, on a very large scale, from Ireland to Canada, and of the assistance of the state to promote it. 2nd. The necessity of making religious provision for the emigrants. 3rd. The advantage of enlisting private enterprise, in the form of agency, to carry out the plan; and—4th. A willingness to accept an income and property tax, for the purpose of defraying the cost of the emigration.

"We hope to procure numerous adhesions to the principle of the memorial, which we will do ourselves the honour of transmitting to your lordship after the Easter holidays, but we have thought it more respectful to your lordship to send it to you at once, without waiting for its circulation in Ireland.

"We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's very obedient servants,

"W. H. GARNETT, M.P.

"M. J. O'CONNELL, M.P.

"J. R. GODLEY.

"The Right Honourable Lord John Russell."

Names authorized to be attached to the accompanying memorial:—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis of Ely, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Desart, Lord Farnham, Lord Jocelyn, Sir A. J. Foster, Bart., Colonel Wyndham, M.P.; Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., M.P.; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Alex. McCarthy, Esq., M.P.; Sir Charles Coote, Bart., M.P.; R. B. Osborne, Esq., M.P.; Hon. James Maxwell, M.P.; Major Layard, M.P.; J. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.; Hon. S. Spring Rice, M.P.; M. J. O'Connell, Esq., M.P.; Wm. H. Gregory, Esq., M.P.; John Robert Godley, Esq.

The Commissariat have entered into contracts to supply the army in Ireland with meat for six months, from 1st April next, at 6½d. per lb., a very high price, and nearly 3d. over the former contract.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 25.—SIR EARDLEY WILMOT.—Lord Stanley moved for the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, respecting the personal conduct of Sir Eardley Wilmot. The noble lord having referred to the charges against Sir Eardley, propagated in this country as "notorious facts," but which were recognised in the colony as "notorious falsehoods," called on the government, in justice to the honorable house, to produce the correspondence asked for. Earl Grey made no objection to the motion, as he thought it was due to Sir Eardley Wilmot's character to produce the correspondence. The motion was then agreed to.

#### SIR THOMAS MITCHELL'S DISCOVERIES.

(From the *Daily News*, April 1.)

The discoveries effected by Sir Thomas Mitchell in his attempt to reach Port Essington by an overland route from the junction of the Darling and Macquarie rivers—of which an account appears in this day's publication—are more practically useful than brilliant. His party do not appear to have met with any stirring adventures, and comparatively little has been added by their researches to the light thrown by Dr. Leichhardt on the physical geography of that part of the Australian continent. But Sir Thomas has laid open extensive tracts of country—available in the first place for the pioneer operations of the stockholder, and ultimately for those of the tiller of the soil—easily accessible from the Bathurst district by the route of the Macquarie and Narran, from New England by the Darling and the Narran.

These discoveries will, it is to be hoped, act as a spur to urge on government to attempt a final and satisfactory settlement of its misunderstandings with the stockholders of New South Wales, since the obvious advantage to be derived from promoting emigration in the present state of the country has not had that effect. Already, almost all the lands within the previously explored regions of New South Wales are occupied as sheep or cattle stations by stockholders. That enterprising class will immediately precipitate themselves into the new country. It will be a heavy drawback on the progress of the colony if they are to carry along with them all that uncertainty as to their actual rights, all that precariousness of tenure, which has for some years contributed to render the value of property in Australia fluctuating and deceptive, and to keep alive jealousies and grudges between government and the subject.

The controversy with the stockholders has, on the part of the government, been carried on, hitherto, too much as if it were merely a *land-grabbing* question. In point of fact, it has passed that stage, and merged to a great extent in a *land-tenure* question.

As long ago as 1836, Mr. Wakefield, when examined before the committee of the House of Commons on the disposal of waste lands in the colonies, pointed out the inexpediency of making grants of such lands on any other tenure than fee-simple. He showed that quit-rents and all analogous arrangements for the conveyance of only a limited or terminable proprietary right, had uniformly ended in a remission of arrears, and transformation of the tenant right into a fee-simple right; and that, until the crown acquiesced in this losing arrangement, quit-rents, and all other sorts of rents, had served merely as a provocative to litigation and bad blood between the crown and the colonists.

These views prevailed: since that time there have *numerously* been no conveyances of waste lands effected in the colonies, except on the terms of an out and out sale. But, *de facto*, in New South Wales, a new kind of *tenant-holding* under the crown has been allowed to creep in. The "limits of location" have been arbitrarily fixed, and no sales of waste lands allowed beyond them. At the same time, stockholders have been allowed to occupy the "cattle-runs" outside of those limits with their herds and flocks, on paying annually a certain sum for their annually renewable licenses. Call these licenses what you will in the technical language of the law—let lawyers make what fine-spun distinctions they like between lands occupied under a license, and lands held under a lease—the stockholders of New South Wales are, in the acceptance of common sense, rent-paying tenants of the crown. And the precariousness of their tenure under a title which must be renewed every year, together with the advantage taken by the local authorities of this unprecedented and anomalous sort of tenure, to claim the right of depriving a stockholder of his licence and station, not for any breach of contract, but utterly unconnected with it, for moral delinquencies, or alleged moral delinquencies, has opened up a wide field for oppression and abuse.

The stockholders are naturally anxious to render their condition more secure, less exposed to the arbitrary caprices of men in authority. And Government has shown a desire to meet their wishes. But an obstacle is interposed by the difficulty of bringing the two parties to agree as to what is the actual situation, and what are the equitable claims of the stockholders. In the progress of this controversy, individual stockholders may have made exorbitant demands, and the natural disposition of mankind to take the most favourable view of their own case renders it highly probable that the whole body may have asked more than regard for the

general interests of the community would make it fair to concede to them. But on the other hand, there can be little doubt that government have too much disregarded the fact, that the stockholders are in possession, that they are in possession by its own act, and that possession, most especially in the case of parties so remote, is nine points of the law.

The general tenor of the news received from the colony, ever since the arrival of the present governor, has been such as to inspire a hope that an arrangement could be more easily effected now, than seemed possible a year ago. It would be of no use to rake up old grievances, for the purpose of allotting to all parties their respective shares of blame; enough, that in the hands of the late governor, the dispute with the stockholders had become an embittered personal quarrel. The latest accounts from New South Wales indicate a growing disposition among all parties to settle the matter amicably. Surely, some means might be devised by which the precarious tenant-tenure of the stockholders in their "runs," might be commuted for full proprietary rights over a less extent of soil, on the payment of a reasonable fine. This having been done, the country might be divided into townships, within which the owners of the *granted* lands might have a right of pasturage over the *ungranted* lands, so long as they remained ungranted, proportioned to the extent of land held by each. The private property of each individual would thus be distinctly defined; his right to use the common stock, and the duration of that right, would also be distinctly defined. And by pushing on the demarcation of townships as fast as population projected itself into the new country, each adventurer would know with certainty that he was to receive for his money so much land in absolute property, and along with it a right of commonage, the extent and duration of which, and its consequent value, the circumstances of the district would enable him to estimate with tolerable precision.

THE IRISH MEASURES.—A new stage has been reached in the disastrous progress of Ireland. The order of the Treasury to begin the discontinuance of employment on public works has been promulgated, and the process has commenced. Thus far it does not promise to be uniformly facile or uniformly felicitous. According to the minute of "my Lords," 140,000 labourers—representing, say, half a million of souls, were to be discharged; the expectation being that some would at once transfer their labour to the land, and that others would be supported, at least in part, by the new modes of relief without labour. But the new modes were not yet in operation: even the soup-kitchens were not fully at work. And although the untitled land is clamorous for labour, the process of employment at wages is not easy to set going. Numbers of those who hold land have no money wherewithal to pay wages; confidence in coinage has been destroyed by the potato blight, and that peculiar currency is as much depreciated as the French assignats were. Of those who do possess some means, many are emigrating; leaving Ireland untitled to seek the colonies, where healthier systems of industry offer rewards more certain. It is even asserted that the discharge of labourers has in some cases prevented the tillage of land; the discharged labourers of the farming class having flown to the stores of seed for immediate sustenance. And in various places, where new modes of relief were not in activity, the immediate discharge of men from public works was declared to be equivalent to sentence of death. Some contumacy has been shown: discharged labourers have gone in turbulent masses demanding relief; Magistrates have threatened to throw up their commissions if the order were enforced; even public officers have ventured to transgress their instructions rather than press the execution of the order. In the midst of all this social anarchy, the active Squire Magistrate of Liverpool has succeeded in tracing to its main source the invasion of Great Britain by Irish paupers: he has brought it home to the ejectments by certain Irish landlords, a class whose representatives in Parliament are very clamorous in professions of regard for their poor countrymen. Mr. Ruxton's researches corroborate the charges recently brought against Irish landlords by the Irish priests.—*Spectator*, March 27.

THOMPSON AND SPARKES.—Thomas Thompson, of Turnham Green, and Sparkes (the Australian pugilist) ran 150 yards, for £5, at right, on Wednesday morning, at Turnham Green, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons. Little money was speculated at even.

Mitch has been said about the Australian's fleetness, and this, his first appearance in England, was against a third-rate man, who has showed lately in several matches. On stripping the Australian displayed much strength and power, and is a well-built man. If his heart is in the right place, which we have reason to believe is the case, his friends think he will prove victorious in his "mill" with Langhan. After several false starts they got away, Thompson leading by a yard, which he got at the start. They both rattled into their work in a style that surprised the spectators, it being an excellent pace. At half the distance Thompson was leading by nearly two yards. Sparkes now struggled most gamely to get up with his opponent, and when within thirty yards was nearly abreast of him, and was booked a winner by many good judges; but he put his foot in a cart-ruck just at this part of the race, and slipped, which lost him the race by a bare half yard. It was one of the best contested run races witnessed for some time.—*Bell's Life*, March 28.

At a meeting to-day of the Van Diemen's Land Company, now in the 23rd year of its existence, the report announced that the prospect of a cessation of calls upon the shareholders was by no means definite. Some years back, after a long-continued and disastrous outlay, the company decided to abandon all attempts at farming on their own account, and henceforth to encourage the settlement of tenants upon their lands; but it appears, that in order to induce occupation they entered into an agreement to guarantee to their tenants certain prices for the stock they might raise, and that although this guarantee was at rates below anything to which it was anticipated prices could ever fall, they have not only, in the pressure which has since occurred, been called upon to fulfil their bargain to its full extent, but have found that the produce thus thrown upon their hands was almost unsaleable at any price. At the same time it was mentioned that the system of letting which had led to this result had for some time been abandoned; and, moreover, that as according to the last accounts prices were generally approaching a point which would arrest the evil, there is reason to believe that the drain from this cause will wholly terminate during the present year. Meanwhile a rigid system of economy has been put in force; an immediate settlement of their boundaries by the Government (which will enable them to effect sales) is promised; and there is satisfactory evidence of the progress of the parties at present settled on their territory; so that it is possible a better state of things may be at hand. In assuring the meeting of their constant efforts for the welfare of the company the directors urged as evidence of their sincerity that three-fourths of the entire number of shares are held by themselves or their connexions. This, however, merely serves to prove the little value of merely good intentions in carrying out an adventure requiring originality of view and vigour of judgment. With a large grant of land at starting the company find themselves at the end of nearly a quarter of a century, and after an expenditure of upwards of £200,000, not only without a dividend, but absolutely still liable to calls for the current expenses of each year. Many of their difficulties may, doubtless, be laid to the charge of a vacillating and ill-conducted colonial government, but the primary evil (and one which, it is fair to remark, seems now to be acknowledged) consisted in the besetting sin of all public bodies to begin upon a grand scale, and with a lavish expenditure, enterprises in which patience, economy, and caution must be essential elements of success.—*Times*, March 31.

DEMOLITION OF THE OLD HOUSE OF LORDS.—Yesterday, at an early hour, a number of workmen, under the direction of Mr. Barry, commenced demolishing the old House of Lords, formerly well known as the Painted Chamber of the Palace, and the room in which Edward the Confessor died. The building is being pulled down for the purpose of making the necessary entrances into the New Houses for the re-assembling of their lordships after the Easter recess.

The *Herald* and *Pandora*, surveying-vessels, now at Panama, are to proceed in the course of next month to the northward, to endeavour to meet Captain Sir John Franklin with the *Ernie* and *Terror* discovery-ships, who may be expected about the end of the year. It is understood that Captain Sir Edward Parry and Dr. Sir John Richardson have been to the Admiralty, to afford all the information they can of the route and the probable time they may be expected, should they succeed in making the voyage to the Pacific.—*Globe*.



## UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF JURIES.

(From the Times.)

It is hardly possible to conceive that the unanimity of juries can at any period of our history have been established by a deliberate act of the Legislature. A practice so repugnant to all experience of human conduct must have crept in among our institutions through some unforeseen concurrence of events, or have resulted as an unexpected corollary from a proposition of which no suspicion was entertained. It is clear that the words of *MAJORA CHARTA* contain no allusion to it. The *legale judicium parium*, which was intended by our ancestors as the security of property and the safeguard of personal liberty, very probably had reference to some custom previously established and sanctioned by immemorial usage. But there is no evidence whatever that this custom was one which required unanimity as the condition of judgment. That some institution similar to the present trial by jury obtained in the earliest times among all the nations of northern Europe, is a point on which all writers are agreed; but in what degree it is similar there do not seem to be any means of ascertaining. The inquiry, however, is rather interesting than important, and we should not have ventured upon it except with the view of pointing out the utter absence of all proof respecting the origin of the rule of unanimity. There is, indeed, a very reasonable conjecture that the ancient principle of the common law which required the concurring judgment of twelve men before the liberty or the property of the subject could be affected has been perverted to the present impossible practice. That principle, however, was only a qualification or an extension of the rule of majority. In several of the great inquests established by the constitution this rule prevailed, but subject to the condition that *whatever the number of the jury twelve at least should concur in a verdict of guilty*. A grand jury may consist of any number, from the magic twelve to twenty-three. Where there is a full complement the rule above-mentioned requires only a bare majority; where there is merely a quorum the consequence is unanimity. It is obvious, however, that the unanimity is not the principle of the rule, but only an incident. Majority is the principle; but, as this is fixed, and the whole number fluctuates, it follows that when the whole number and the majority are the same, unanimity is necessarily produced. Now, it happens that, probably with a view to convenience, the whole number of the petty jury has been fixed at twelve. At the same time, the ancient rule, which requires twelve for a conviction, remains unaltered. And hence we have the unavoidable result that a petty jury must always be unanimous.

This ingenious conjecture may serve to dispel the superstitious halo that surrounds our jury system. It shows, not indeed with demonstrative certainty, but, as it appears to us, with a very reasonable probability, that neither immemorial usage nor legislative wisdom is the authority to which is to be referred the doctrine of unanimity. Although, according to Blackstone, the enthusiastic panegyrist of trial by jury, the "necessity of a total unanimity is peculiar to our own constitution," it is a peculiarity the result of accident rather than design. So long as the practice was productive of no inconvenience there was no advantage in exposing the weakness of its foundations. It is, however, almost certain that the respect it enjoyed was but the reflex of that intense veneration with which the principle of the jury system was justly regarded. It shone by a borrowed light. But now that its errors are demonstrated by daily experience, that it is perverted from a conservative power to a destructive agent, that it is found to obstruct the administration of justice, and to turn law into a lottery, and what is of more importance than all other considerations, now that it is very generally condemned, and has lost its hold upon public confidence, the time has surely arrived for discarding it altogether.

Trial by jury itself is but a portion of the whole system of jurisprudence. Undoubtedly it is a very important branch, but it is not the root. It might be lopped off, and still the tree would flourish. We do not say that it is desirable to lop it off, but we are most decidedly for pruning it with a vigorous hand. "This primeval institution," to use the words of Hallam—"these inquests of twelve true men, the unadulterated voice of the people, responsible alone to God and their conscience, which should be heard in the sanctuaries of justice as fountains springing fresh from the lap of earth, are become like waters constrained in their course by art, stagnant and impure." We have altered the tense of the historian: he wrote

of the past, but we speak of the present. Although no Star-chamber terrors, nor Royal messages, nor judicial threats, nor any other device of arbitrary power, are used in these days to influence the verdicts of juries, we doubt if the seeds of corruption are present among them in a smaller proportion than in the days of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, or the Stuarts. All evil influence does not come from the powers that be. The Crown is not the only seducer of integrity, nor menace the only method of biasing judgment. We do not assert that jurymen are often bribed, but there are means (and they are liberally used) of diverting the stream of justice, and sully the purity of its waters. The bench could testify to this, if dignity and prudence did not impose a compulsory silence. The gossip of the bar and the anecdotes of circuit plentifully illustrate the truth. The North of England is the great arena for displaying the practical results of the jury system. "We find for Mr. Grain-ger," is a good story, but it is something more. It is a sort of modern myth, enveloping a great and universal truth. Far be it from us to say that the Englishman of the jury class, whether north, south, east, or west, in all places and under all circumstances, is not calm, deliberative, intelligent, patient, and conscientious, that he does not perfectly understand all the cases he tries, and always gave a true verdict according to the evidence. Far be it from us to assert that a substantial farmer is not a fit person to decide a question of title deduced through a series of wills and conveyances expressed in the technical language of the law. Far be it from us to hint that a respectable tradesman in a provincial town is not the most proper person in the world to pronounce upon the infringement of a patent for the manufacture of vulcanized india-rubber. It is to be presumed that the decision of a competent tribunal is always correct, and that if juries had not all the proper attributes of judgment, the constitution would never have invested them with the power of exercising it. These considerations, however, are almost superfluous. We appeal now to facts much more than to principles. We appeal to such cases as to the trial of Captain Johnson, *Tory*, which very probably many of our readers still remember; of Henry Warren, at Exeter, on Monday last, where a verdict of manslaughter was returned upon evidence which proved either murder or nothing; of Ann Scuffem, at Stafford, on the same day, who was acquitted of the murder of her child on the ground of insanity, in the absence of all legal proof of that malady, and in the teeth of her own confession that she had pushed the child under water because she could afford to keep one, but not two.

We appeal, in short, to the records of almost all trials as they appear in our columns, and which it is impossible to read without perceiving an increasing disregard on the part of juries to the evidence, or the Judge, or their own oaths. If this matter could be impartially considered—if it could be divested of prejudice and mystery and the stereotyped commonplaces in which society expresses its adulation of trial by jury—there would not be found much difficulty. There would remain a very simple proposition:—Given a good system and a bad practice—an excellent principle and a bad result—an ingenious machine, but one that does not work,—what is to be done with it?

THE POPE.—The politicians of Rome have been startled by an official act, which scarcely looks consistent with the generous policy that Pius the Ninth has thus far pursued, an edict establishing a heavy tax on newspapers and a stringent censorship. The backsliding is presumed to be a concession to Austria; whose Ambassador has threatened to leave Rome with very hostile abruptness. We can imagine that the Pope may find it difficult to avoid some concession to Austria; but the greatest difficulty is to discover any concession to her that would not carry in it seeds fatal to his own policy, to the regeneration of Rome, and to his high fame. He cannot do without a free press; because none but a free press could do real justice to him if he proceed as he has begun; none but a free press can exercise sufficient influence with the people to antagonize hostile powers. In truth, however, information on the subject is very imperfect; and we must not jump to rash conclusions because one act of a great career seems inconsistent with the rest, even with those that are simultaneous. With the very news of this event we hear of more reforms tending to social freedom and happiness.—*Spezialist*.

We understand that the orders for the United States per last steamer are larger than have been known for years past, especially for the fall trade. Business is brisk at Manchester, and the cotton market has advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the lowest point. The heavy arrivals of flour at Liverpool (not less than 47,000 barrels are reported in the list of yesterday), together with imports of Indian corn direct to Ireland, caused a panic at Liverpool; and as buyers kept aloof, scarcely any business was transacted yesterday until just at the close of the market, when from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of flour were quickly bought up at the low figure of 36s., at which price no more sellers were to be found, or a greater business would have been done. The millers and bakers have only been supplying themselves from week to week. Indian corn is 50s., beyond which price it is not at present likely to advance. Wheat and flour, it is feared will very soon recover the fall, as the consumption will increase daily, and the wants of England are only now beginning to be felt. The Irish supplies are on the wrong side of the island, they should have been sent to Limerick and Sligo.—*Shipping Gazette*, March 27.

EMIGRATION FROM DUBLIN.—The quays are every day crowded with emigrants, principally natives of Tipperary, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's Counties, Westmeath, Cavan, and Leitrim. They would appear to be of that class well known in Ireland by the description of "snug people"—or fine able young fellows, of the labouring class, whose energies do not seem to have been impaired by the prevailing distress. About three hundred daily is the number of those who fly from the scenes of destitution which exist to such a fearful extent—and all direct their course to New York, proceeding in the first instance to Liverpool. During the last week of February, Lord de Vesci, solely at his own expense, sent one hundred persons to New York from his estate in the county of Kilkenny; and he not only paid their passage, and gave orders that they should be provided with beds, provisions, and everything necessary for their transit to the New World, but he also gave an order on New York that they should receive £1 each on their arrival there.—*Dublin Post*.

The Repeal Association met as usual on Monday, but the proceedings exhibited strong signs of approaching dissolution. A letter was read from Mr. John O'Connell, announcing an amendment in his father's behalf, and his departure for the Continent. Rent £22.

The Pope has determined on creating an order of knighthood for rewarding persons distinguished by virtue or merit, without regard to creed or nation. It will be divided into two classes; one of which is to confer on the members hereditary nobility, and the other personal nobility.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—The fashions of 1847 will be remarkable for their extreme sumptuousness; in Paris, as well as in London, the richest materials and most elaborate patterns are only in demand; simplicity is not the taste of the day, but is superseded by the most recherché elegance. Ball dresses, although they are of the lightest materials, are intricate in their designs, and it may be said they resemble *souffles* of tulle and gauze.

A new *artiste*, patronised by many ladies of fashion, has made a great sensation in high Parisian society; the style of her ball dresses has been very successful at the most fashionable parties. Madame Marie is the fortunate *artiste*, and we lose no time in submitting to our readers some of the latest specimens of her ingenuity.

The first of the costumes represented consists of a slip of *taffetas d'Italie* of bright yellow; and of two petticoats of yellow tulle. The first petticoat is trimmed with plaits of tulle, nearly to the height of the knees, these plaits having satin points; the second petticoat, which falls a little below this trimming, is ornamented in the same manner, upon the sides only. The *corsage* is draped before and behind. The *ceinture* and the *longue queue* of the *corsage* are of red mallow flowers, or wild poppies.

The other costume is a robe of watered celestial blue, trimmed with lace, and an apron of the latter material. A small hat of white tulle, named *petit-bord*, ornamented with two feathers, completes the costume.

We may, also, mention from the *repetoire* of the same *artiste*, a ball dress, composed of a white satin slip, over which are worn two petticoats of tulle: the first is trimmed below with flounces of tulle, continued in the form of an apron, but narrower considerably as they rise towards the waist. The second petticoat, which falls somewhat below the tulle flounces, is open in front, to show the apron; and is confined on each side by a ribbon, in a bow, the long ends of which fall over the upper flounce. The *corsage* is draped before and behind.

The *ceinture* of flowers are generally in garlands; but a favourite arrangement is in tufts on each side. In the wreaths of foliage are diamonds set in flowers, or long *aiguillettes*.

Natural flowers are much worn as the perfection of elegant simplicity, when wreathed in the *ceinture*, made into a bouquet for the *corsage*, or to be carried in the hand. Diamonds are frequently introduced among garlands of natural flowers, but oftener in wreaths of foliage.

The hair is worn in plain bands very closely in front, and raised over the ears; or in undulating bands which encircle the ears; and in curls, smooth in black hair, and *crispés* in light. The back hair is worn in a double row of plaits and wreaths. Sometimes, for full dress, two or three ribbon shells are worn amidst the twisted hair.

The other ornamental *coiffures* are turbans, *petite berbe*, and lace berbe, and nearly all these fashions are copied from ancient pictures of the Spanish, Italian, French, and English schools.

Among them are the *coiffures d la Marie Stuart*; *capot d la Reine de Navarre*; *bonnets Pompadour*; and *Revolutions*, or *Andalousiens*, of black lace.

We have thus detailed the costumes most worn in this high season of balls and evening parties, in the *reunions* of Paris. Our correspondent, *Le Journal des Modes Parisiennes*, the best informed authority, and universally received in high society, has transmitted to us these elegant novelties; the designs having been supplied by Madame Frederick, of Albemarle-street, the representative in London of the above distinguished chronicle of Fashion.

GRAIN AND SUGAR.—From the *Gazette* of Friday: the General Weekly Average price of Grain, for the week ending March 13, 1847: Wheat 74s. 3d., Barley 52s. 10d., Oats 31s. 2d., Bye 55s. 1d., Beans 52s. 7d., Peas 54s. 11d. The Average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending March 10, 1847, is as follows: the produce of the British Possessions in America, no return; of the Mauritius, 32s. 11d.; the produce of the East Indies, 34s. 13d.; and the average price of the two foregoing descriptions is 34s. 6d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs.

STYLES OF WRITING.—Authors are often classed, like painters, according to the school in which they have been trained, or to which they have attached themselves. But it is not so easy to ascertain this in literature as it is in painting; and if some of the critics who have thus endeavoured to class them, were sent to school themselves, and there whipt into a little more learning, so many silly classifications of this kind would not mislead those readers who suppose, in the simplicity of their own good faith, that no man presumes to write upon a subject which he does not understand. Styles may with more accuracy be classed; and for this purpose metals might be used in literature as they are in heraldry. We might speak of the golden style, the silver, the iron, the leaden, the pinchbeck, and the bronze. Others there are which cannot be brought under any of these appellations. There is the Cyclopean style, of which Johnson is the great example; the sparkling, or mischievous, possessed by Hazlitt, and much affected in reviews and magazines; the oleaginous, in which Mr. Charles Butler bears the palm, or more appropriately, the olive-branch; the fulminating, which is Walter Landor's, whose conversation has been compared to thunder and lightning; the impenetrable, which is sometimes used by Mr. Coleridge; and the Jeremy-Benthamite which cannot, with propriety, be distinguished by any other name than one derived from its unparalleled and unparallelable author. There is the lean style, of which Nathaniel Lardner and William Coxe may be held up as examples; and there is the larded one, exemplified in Bishop Andrews, and in Burton the Anatomist of Melanchole; Jeremy Taylor's is both a flowery and a fruitful style; Harvey the Meditator's a weedy one. There are the hard and dry; the weak and watery; the manly and the womanly; the juvenile and the adult; the round and the pointed; the flashy and the fiery; the lucid and the opaque; the luminous and the tenebrous; the continuous and the disjointed. The weakly and the slapdash are both much in vogue, especially in magazines and reviews; so are the barbed and envenomed. The high slanted style is exhibited in the *Quarterly Review* and in Mr. Colburn's new novels; the low slang in *Tom and Jerry*, *Bob's Life in London*, and most magazines—those especially which are of most pretensions. The flatulent style, the feverish, the aguish, and the strabulous, are all as common as the diseases of body from which they take their name, and of mind in which they originate; and not less common than either is the dyspeptic style, proceeding from a weakness in the digestive faculty.—*The Doctor*.

HAIR LOVE.—The absent daughter, married far and away, sends home a tiny curl in a letter—it is that of her first-born! "The softest, silkiest, brightest hair," she verily believes in the whole world! And its dear little head is quite covered with it, like so many rings of gold. Ah, if they could but see it? Why it seems but yesterday she was a child herself, the merriest of the household band—the most mischief-loving, provoking, and yet fascinating being one can well imagine. Throats and reposed were alike thrown away upon her; but a fond word would bring her to her mother's side in a moment, all penitence and humility, although, ten to one, the next she was as wild as ever. But she became grave all of a sudden, married, and took to housekeeping by instinct, as it were, for she could have had but little previous experience in these matters; but love makes us apt scholars, and became a very patient wife and mother. We need not say how that tiny curl will be kept and prized by the happy grandmother, who wot for joy as she remembered all this. Mindful, at the same time, with the sad experience which is the heritage of old age, of the precariousness of all human felicity, and how many as bright a bud of fair promise as that golden-haired child were now among the angels of heaven! The young soldier perishing on the field of glory, prays with his dying breath that a lock of his hair may be cut off and sent in remembrance of him to his mother and his dear Mary. And when it reaches them, having travelled perhaps hundreds of miles, how sacred and holy is such a relic! We can fancy the aged mother's tears and kisses, and "his Mary" laying it on her heart, and never been known to smile again on earth, although with it the best of his life is annihilated. The lover sends a lock of hair to his mistress, friend to friend, parent to child, child to parent. We verily believe this same hair-love to be universal, and pregnant with a thousand romantic and touching episodes.—*Fraser*.

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